

April 26, 2010



Becky Blais  
Division of Land Resource Regulations  
Bureau of Land & Water Quality  
Department of Environmental Protection  
State of Maine  
17 State House Station  
Augusta, ME 04333-0017

Subject: Site Location of Development Law and Natural Resources Protection Act Applications on behalf of Calais LNG Project Company, LLC & Calais LNG Pipeline Company, LLC, Calais Response to MEDEP Comment letter dated March 30, 2010

Dear Ms. Blais:

This letter is to submit additional information and clarification to address the comments provided to you by David Waddell in a Technical Review Memorandum dated March 29, 2010, which specifically reference Sections 12 and 14 of the Site Location of Development (SLOD) Permit application submitted to you in January, 2010. The numbered responses correspond to the numbered comments in David's letter.

The responses below refer to the Erosion and Sedimentation Control and Revegetation Plan (E&SCR Plan), which is included in Section 14 of the SLOD (as Appendix 14-A). While neither SLOD Section 12 nor 14 will have text updated as a result of these responses, several plans have been updated or added, and the E&SCR Plan will be updated, as described below. A table at the end of this letter lists the figures and tables added or revised in response to these comments from the Department.

1. No response required. We appreciate confirmation that the E&SCR Plan provided is an acceptable approach to meeting the General Standards of the 2006 Stormwater Management rules.
2. Attached please find Figures 17R and 18R, dated April 2010. These correct and replace the E&SCR Plan Figures 17 and 18 originally submitted. The siltation fence fabric trench is now shown on the uphill side of the fence.
3. Attached please find Figure 27, an Erosion Control Mix Berm detail, which is to be added to the E&SCR Plan. This detail makes clear that stump grindings are acceptable for installation of Erosion Control Mix Berms, but that wood chips are not.
4. Attached please find Figures 22R and 23R dated April 2010. These clarify and replace the E&SCR Plan Figures 22 and 23 originally submitted. They are included in the E&SCR Plan to inform the Contractor of the need and method for the installation of erosion control blanket at the toe of constructed slopes when site topography may result in areas of concentrated flow that need additional erosion control measures until vegetation is established.
5. As described in the E&SCR Plan Section 12.3.12, stream crossings will be made "in the dry" either when there are insignificant flows, or through the use of temporary stream diversions. In the following paragraphs we provide information about the crossing and diversion methods that will likely be used for the crossings at Mileposts 10.15, 11.57, and 18.33. These



descriptions are consistent with the typical crossing methods described in the E&SCR Plan, and we do not anticipate that any significant variances will be necessary.

It is anticipated the crossing at Milepost 10.15 (Conic Stream) will be accomplished using a dam and flume crossing method. As with all stream, road, and railroad crossings it is expected a tie-in crew, a specialty pipeline installation crew separate from the mainline crew, will make the crossing installation. This allows the installation to be scheduled independent of the main pipeline installation and accommodate permit, streamflow, and weather conditions. Thus, the crossing will be made when streamflow is low and no significant precipitation is forecast. At the crossing location, the channel is less than ten feet wide. Based on field observations, the width of inundated channel at the time of construction of the crossing is likely to be less than five feet. It is anticipated the crossing will be completed in one day, including restoring grades to original conditions. The contractor will size the flume to convey the anticipated flow based on anticipated streamflow at the time of construction taking into account watershed area, upstream cover types, and the relationship between recent rainfall events and the calculated time of concentration for the watershed. The crossing will not be made when significant storm events are forecast.

It is anticipated the crossing at Milepost 11.57 (Stony Brook) will be accomplished using a dam and pump crossing method. As described above, it is expected that a tie-in crew will make the crossing installation when streamflow is low and no significant precipitation is forecast. The contractor may use a metal plate, water filled bag, or port-a-dam type cofferdam, dependent upon his experience with each and the flow in the stream at the time of the crossing. The contractor will size the pump to transfer the flow around the work area using the method previously described for calculating the size of the flume – this crossing is expected to be accomplished in 48 hours. The width of the stream channel at the crossing location is approximately 38 feet wide. Based on field observations, the width of the inundated channel at the time of construction of the crossing is likely to be less than 10 feet.

It is anticipated the crossing at Milepost 18.33 (Anderson Brook) will be accomplished using dam and flume crossing method. The location has a shallow channel in a relatively wide flood plain. The channel is approximately 25 feet wide and it is expected that the width of inundated channel at the time of construction will also be that wide. It is expected that the Contractor will use a cofferdam, of one of the types previously described, to channel the water into a flume to flow through the construction area. The flume will be sized according to the method previously described. It is anticipated this stream crossing will be accomplished in 48 hours.

6. E&SCR Plan Section 2.3.11 states that areas disturbed for installation of a temporary crossing will be stabilized using temporary vegetation or mulching within 48 hours of completing the installation. This was intended to include the areas adjacent (within 75 feet) of the stream, as is stated in Section 2.3.12 for temporary stream diversions. We propose that the first sentence of the second paragraph of Section 2.3.11 be replaced with the following,

“Areas within 75 feet of the waterbody disturbed during installation of a temporary stream crossing shall be stabilized using temporary vegetation or mulching within 48 hours of completing the installation.”

7. The erosion and sediment controls shown on SLOD Figure 12-6B are for permanent measures at the Terminal Site; temporary erosion and sediment control measures that will be employed during construction of the Terminal Site are shown on the details in the E&SCR Plan. Attached





please find detailed Grading Plans of the Terminal Site (SLOD Figures 12-5A REV through 12-5H REV), which have been revised to show critical locations for installation of temporary erosion and sediment control measures.

8. Calais LNG will employ an Environmental Inspector during construction of the project in accordance with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission requirements. The Environmental Inspector's duties, responsibilities, and authority are described in detail in Section 1.4 of the E&SCR Plan. The Environmental Inspector will be employed by Calais LNG and will be independent of the construction contractors. However, we do not advise that the Environmental Inspector need be a professional engineer, so long as that person has sufficient knowledge of erosion and sediment control and stormwater management measures. Inspections will be conducted and records or logs of those inspections will be kept on a form similar to the one in Appendix A of the E&SCR Plan. A condition of the SLOD Permit that would require the Environmental Inspector to inform the DEP within 14 days of final stabilization of the pipeline construction corridor is consistent with practice in this area for those types of projects.
9. As described in the application, the project will create approximately 69 acres of development – 66.7 acres on land and 2.1 acres of Pier. Portions of the total developed area will not be subject to Chapter 500 regulations either because they will minimally maintained, because the materials and/or surfaces used for its construction generate minimal quantities of stormwater runoff (process gravel or riprap slopes – see details 3 and 5 on SLOD Figure 12-6B), or because it will drain to the fire pond and the runoff will be treated as an industrial wastewater discharge.

The areas are detailed below. The areas that will be provided treatment are detailed in Revised SLOD Tables 12-10 and 12-11, attached. Please note that there is a slight difference in the numbers below and those provided in the application for the minimally maintained and the Firewater pond drainage area (wastewater discharge area). This is because the drainage area for the Firewater pond is 22 acres (as stated in the application) but 2 acres of that is actually undeveloped area. Therefore, there is actually only 19.9 acres of developed area that drains to the Firewater pond. The area of minimally maintained surface has therefore also been adjusted to account for this in the table below. The minimally maintained area includes the 50' wide area beyond the high security fence that must be kept clear of trees and other woody vegetation, which covers a significant portion of the site.

#### Terminal Site Developed Areas

Description	Developed Area (acres)	Impervious Area (acres)	Non-Impervious Area (acres)
Process Gravel	4.0	0	4.0
Minimally maintained/riprap	23.9	0	23.9
Area Regulated per Wastewater Discharge Permit	19.9	13.6	6.3
Area Regulated per Chapter 500 Regulations	21.2	12.1	9.1
<b>Total Developed Area</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>43.3</b>
Total Area Treated	19.3	11.7	7.6



10. Attached please find SLOD Table 12-10 rev, which reflects the proposed impervious and developed areas at the Terminal Site, including, and the proposed treatment for each. The table has been revised to include the area contributing to the vegetated buffer. Also, the descriptor "Developed" has been changed to "Non-Impervious", to accurately describe what is listed. The areas subject to Chapter 500 regulation and the areas for which treatment are provided did not change, however, SLOD Table 12-11 rev, attached now shows "Developed Area" as the sum of impervious and non-impervious (e.g. landscaped) areas.
11. Attached please find new SLOD Figure 12-3D, which graphically shows the contributing drainage area of each treatment measure on the Terminal Site.
12. The Mainline Valve and Interconnect Facility sites will include construction of Process Gravel areas using the Process Gravel Section Detail on SLOD Figure 12-6B. Those areas will be highly pervious and provide stormwater storage. As shown in the following table, the weighted CN Value for both sites will be less post-construction than it is pre-construction. Construction of these sites is described in the fourth paragraph of Section 12.2.1

**Interconnection and Mainline Valve Stations CN Values**

SOIL HSG CLASS	AREA (SF)	COVER TYPE	CN VALUE
<i>Interconnect Facility – Pre-Development</i>			
C	12,643	Poor grass area	86
Total Area	12,643	Weighted CN Value=	<b>86</b>
<i>Interconnect Facility – Post-Development</i>			
C	11,050	Process gravel	55
C	1,393	Gravel drive	89
C	200	Concrete pad	98
Total Area	12,643	Weighted CN Value=	<b>59</b>
<i>Mainline Valve Station – Pre-Development</i>			
D	6,025	Good woods	77
Total Area	6,025	Weighted CN Value=	<b>77</b>
<i>Mainline Valve Station – Post-Development</i>			
D	5,625	Process gravel	60
D	400	Gravel drive	89
Total Area	6,025	Weighted CN Value=	<b>62</b>

Attached please find SLOD Figures 12-7A REV and 12-7B REV, which are revisions to SLOD Figures 12-7A and 12-7B, that identify the area where the Process Gravel material will be installed, and makes reference to the Process Gravel Section Detail on SLOD Figure 12-6B.

13. SLOD Figure 12-6A (in the original application) illustrates two options for the VUSF pipe bedding. The Table provided on the detail provides elevations for key elements of the construction for each VUSF. The difference between the options would affect the elevation of the underdrain piping, but that elevation is not specified in the table. The design allows for the both options without having to adjust the listed elevations, because the difference between the options would occur between Elevation B (bottom of pond) and Elevation C (outlet invert of outlet pipe). There is adequate elevation in all cases to lower the inlet end of the outlet pipe to



accommodate the thicker pipe bedding layer and still have adequate slope on the outlet pipe. Therefore, SLOD Figure 12-6A has not been revised.

14. Cross-section A on SLOD Figure 12-6C is through the entrance road and buffer shown in plan view on Figure 12-5G. The cross-section is correct. The table below matches cross-sections to their plan view locations for ease of reference.

CROSS-SECTION PER SLOD FIGURE 12-6C	CUT PLAN VIEW LOCATED ON
A	Figure 12-5G
B	Figure 12-5H
C	Figure 12-5D
D	Figure 12-5D

15. The Environmental Inspector previously described in our response to comment #8 will also be responsible for inspection oversight of the Vegetated Underdrained Soil Filters. As noted in that response, The Environmental Inspector may or may not be a professional engineer, but will have knowledge of erosion and sediment control, including the construction of stormwater control measures. Similar to the inspections for the construction of the Pipeline, regular inspections of erosion, sediment, and other stormwater control measures will be made during construction of the Terminal site, including the VUSFs. A log of inspections similar to the one attached in Appendix A of the E&SCR Plan will also be kept. A condition of the SLOD Permit that would require the Environmental Inspector to inform the DEP of construction of each VUSF within 14 days of completion of its construction is consistent with practice in this area for these types of projects.

The table below lists the revised Figures and Tables that are referenced in and provided with this response to the Department's comments.

RESPONSE #	FIGURE/TABLE	SECTION	REVISED/NEW	NOTES
2	Figure 17R	E&SCR	revised	Silt fence trench location revised
2	Figure 18R	E&SCR	revised	Silt fence trench location revised
3	Figure 27	E&SCR	new	Erosion Control Berm Mix Detail
4	Figure 22R	E&SCR	revised	Clarify need for and installation of erosion control blanket
4	Figure 23R	E&SCR	revised	Clarify need for and installation of erosion control blanket
7	Figures 12-5A rev through 12-5H rev	SLOD Section 12	revised	Added critical locations of temporary erosion and sedimentation controls
9, 10	Table 12-10 rev	SLOD Section 12	revised	Revised to include all treatment measures at the Terminal Site
9, 10	Table 12-11 rev	SLOD Section 12	revised	Clarified Developed and Non-Impervious areas.
11	Figure 12-3D	SLOD Section 12	new	New figure showing clearly drainage areas for each treatment measure at the Terminal Site
12	Figure 12-7A rev	SLOD Section 12	revised	Clarify where Process Gravel will be used at Mainline Valve site
12	Figure 12-7B rev	SLOD Section 12	revised	Clarify where Process Gravel will be used at Interconnect Facility site



Thank you for the opportunity to provide responses to Dave Waddell's comments on the stormwater aspects of the proposed project. We trust the responses will adequately address his concerns, but please do not hesitate to contact us if you need further information or clarification.

Sincerely,

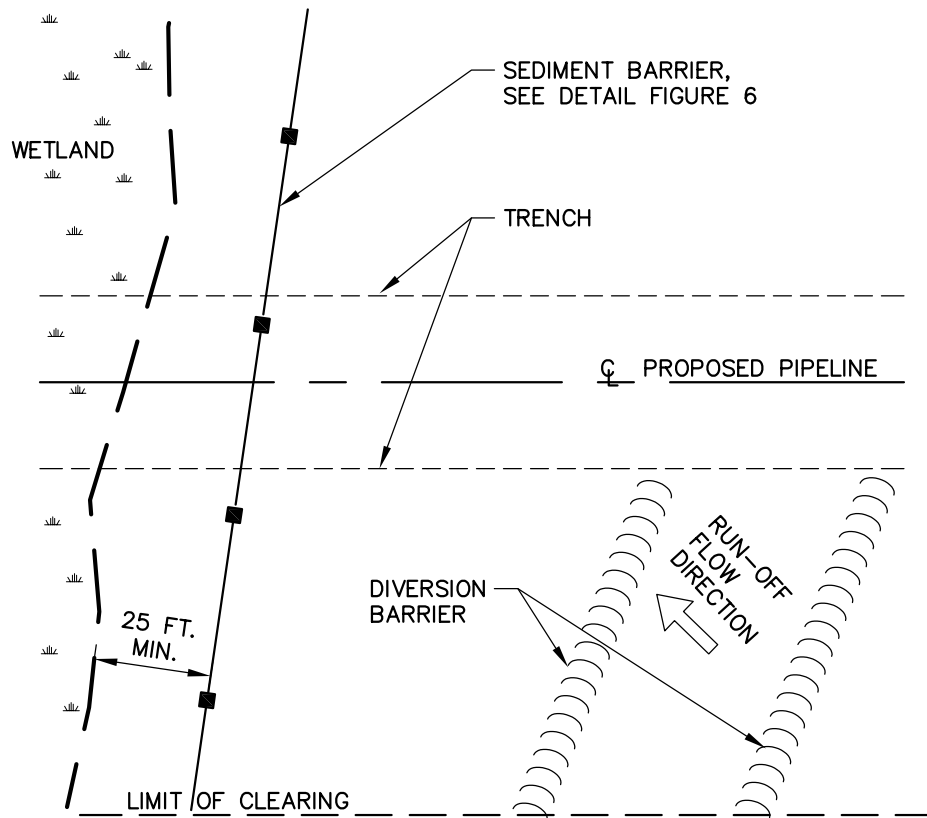
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Thomas R. Eschner  
Project Director

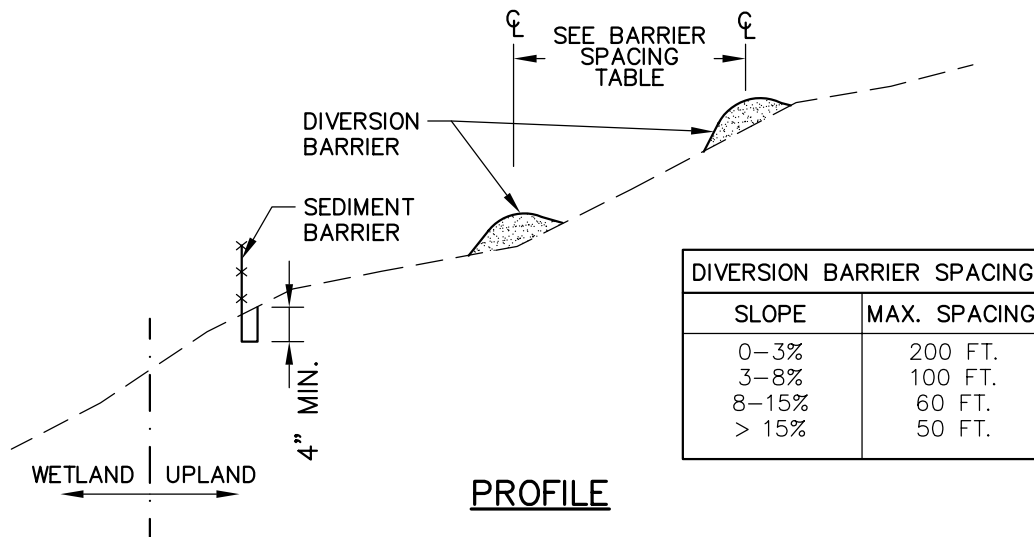
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Enclosure(s)

cc: Art Gelber, Calais LNG



**PLAN**



**PROFILE**

**NOTES:**

1. INSPECT FOR AREAS OF EROSION ALONG UPHILL SIDE OF DIVERSION BARRIER. INSTALL ADDITIONAL BARRIERS, 2" STONE OR EROSION CONTROL MAT TO PREVENT EROSION UNTIL AREA IS STABILIZED.
2. INSTALL DIVERSION BARRIER ON UPHILL SIDE OF PIPELINE TRENCH TO PREVENT RUN-OFF FROM ENTERING THE TRENCH EXCAVATION.



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**PIPELINE CROSSING INTO WETLAND AT BASE OF SLOPE**

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DRAWN BY: NTD

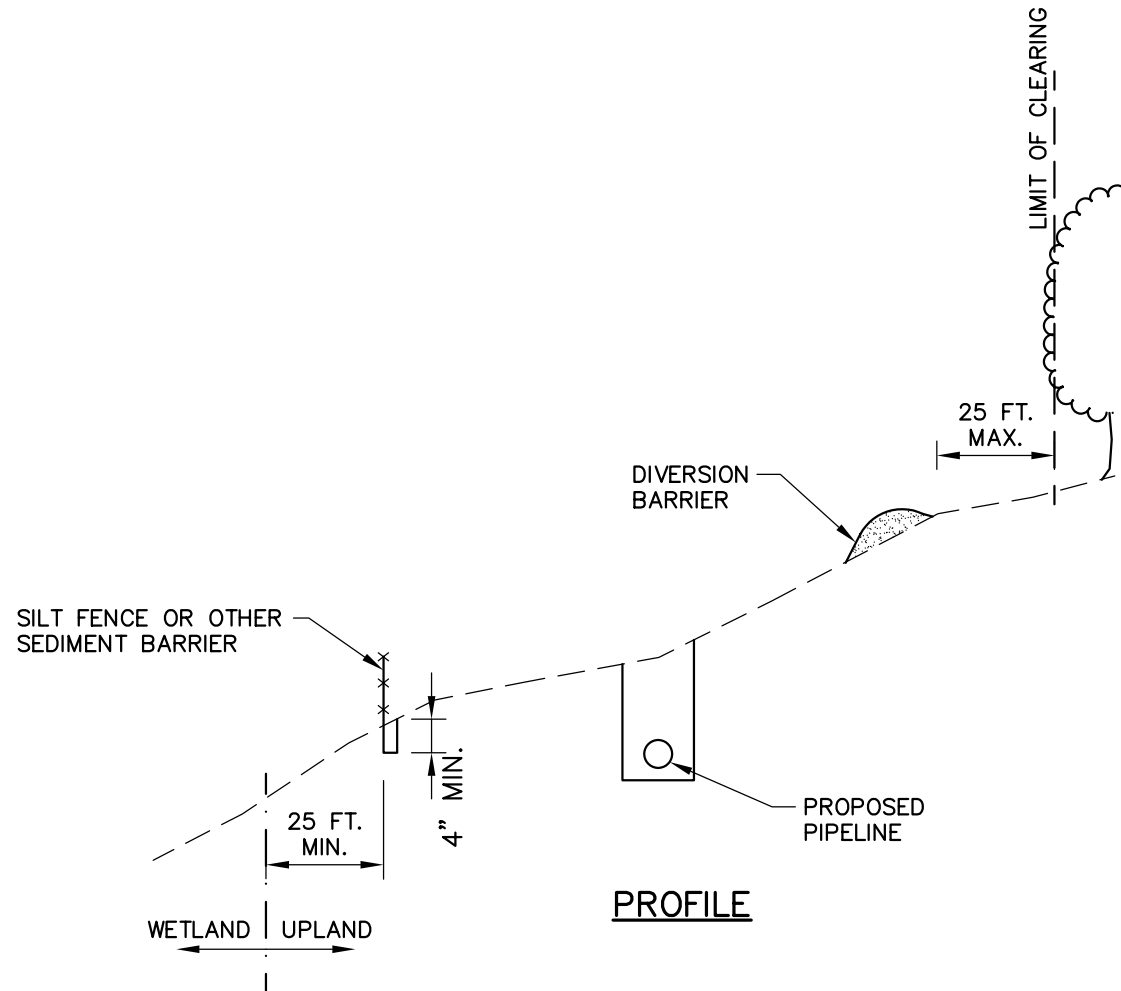
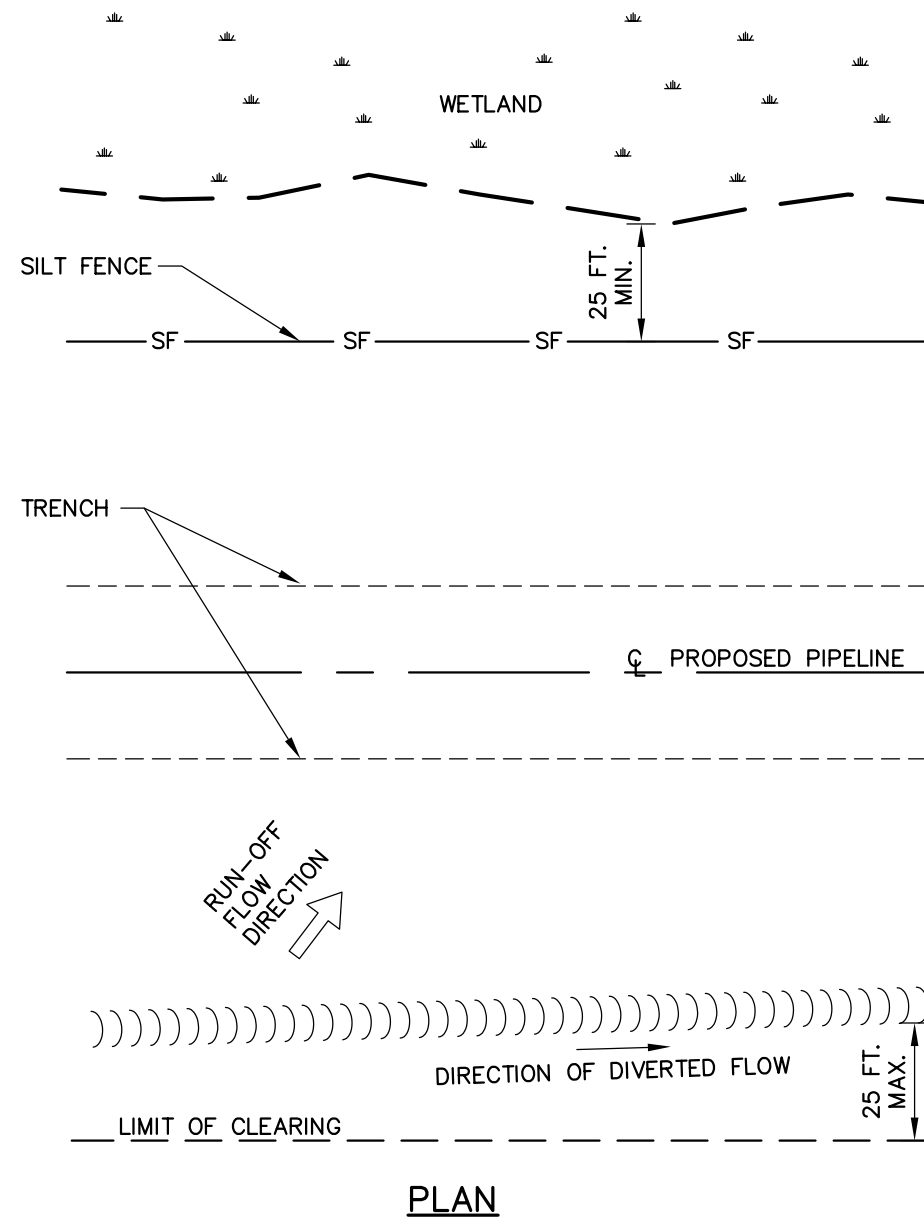
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DATE: APRIL 2010  
SCALE: AS NOTED

**FIGURE 18R**





NOTES:

1. INSPECT FOR AREAS OF EROSION ALONG UPHILL SIDE OF DIVERSION BARRIER. INSTALL ADDITIONAL BARRIERS, 2" STONE OR EROSION CONTROL MAT TO PREVENT EROSION UNTIL AREA IS STABILIZED.
2. INSTALL DIVERSION BARRIER ON UPHILL SIDE OF PIPELINE TRENCH TO PREVENT RUN-OFF FROM ENTERING THE TRENCH EXCAVATION.

## WETLAND PROTECTION PARALLEL TO PIPELINE INSTALLATION

N.T.S.



CALAIS

### WETLAND PROTECTION PARALLEL TO PIPELINE INSTALLATION

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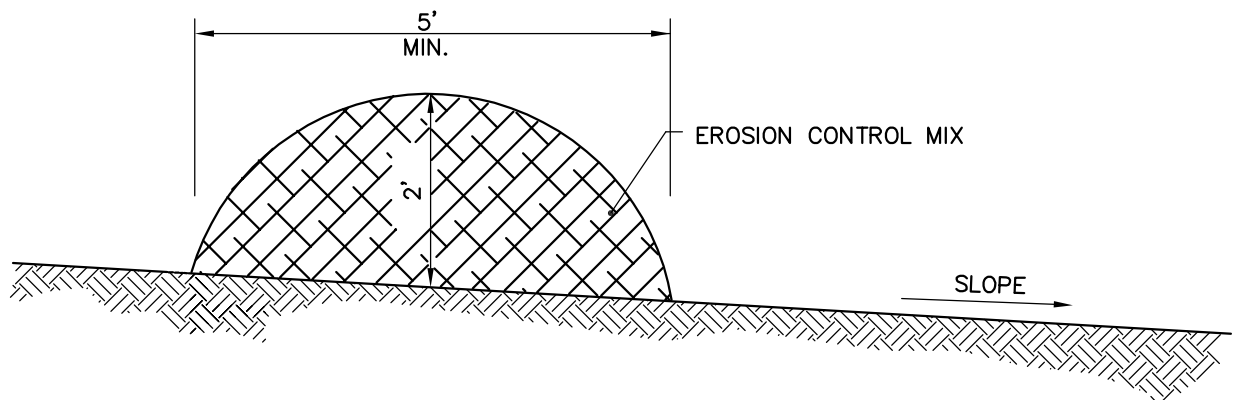
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FIGURE 17R

### NOTES:

- CONSTRUCT CONTINUOUS SOIL MIX BERM.
- DEPENDING ON LOCATION, BERM MAY BE USED WITH OR WITHOUT SILT FENCE.
- EROSION CONTROL MIX BERMS SHALL BE PLACED ALONG THE CONTOUR OF THE SLOPE.
- BERMS ON SLOPES < FIVE PERCENT OR AT BOTTOM OF A STEEPER SLOPES UP TO 20' LONG.
- BARRIER SHALL BE A MINIMUM 1' IN HEIGHT AS MEASURED ON THE UPHILL SIDE OF BARRIER.
- BARRIER SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 2' WIDE, SHALL BE WIDER ON LONGER OR STEEPER SLOPES TO ACCOMMODATE THE ADDITIONAL RUNOFF.
- EROSION CONTROL MIX MAY BE PLACED IN A SYNTHETIC TUBULAR NETTING.
- EROSION CONTROL MIX SHALL CONSIST OF 80 – 100% ORGANIC MATERIAL AND MAY INCLUDE: SHREDDED BARK, STUMP GRINDINGS, COMPOSTED BARK, OR FLUME GRIT AND FRAGMENTED WOOD GENERATED FROM WATER-FLUME LOG HANDLING SYSTEMS. WOOD CHIPS, GROUND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, REPROCESSED WOOD PRODUCTS OR BARK CHIPS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE AS THE ORGANIC COMPONENT OF THE MIX.
- SAND BAG BERMS, FIBER ROLLS, AND POLYMERIC DIVERSIONS, INSTALLED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS, MAY ALSO BE USED.



**MAINTENANCE:** INSPECT BARRIERS PERIODICALLY AND AFTER EACH SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL. REMOVE AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT WHENEVER IT REACHES 6 INCHES OR HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE BERM. INSPECT FOR BREAKS IN BERM, AND TEARS IN FABRIC, AND REPAIR.

**REMOVAL:** REMOVE WHEN UP-SLOPE AREAS HAVE BEEN STABILIZED. SEED AND MULCH AREA BENEATH BARRIER. PROPERLY DISPOSE OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT. EROSION CONTROL MIX SHALL BE DISPERSED IN VEGETATED AREA.

## EROSION CONTROL MIX SEDIMENT BARRIER DETAIL

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### EROSION CONTROL MIX SEDIMENT BARRIER DETAIL

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**FIGURE 27**

TOP OF SLOPE OF  
ORIGINAL GROUND  
SURFACE

RUN-OFF  
FLOW  
DIRECTION

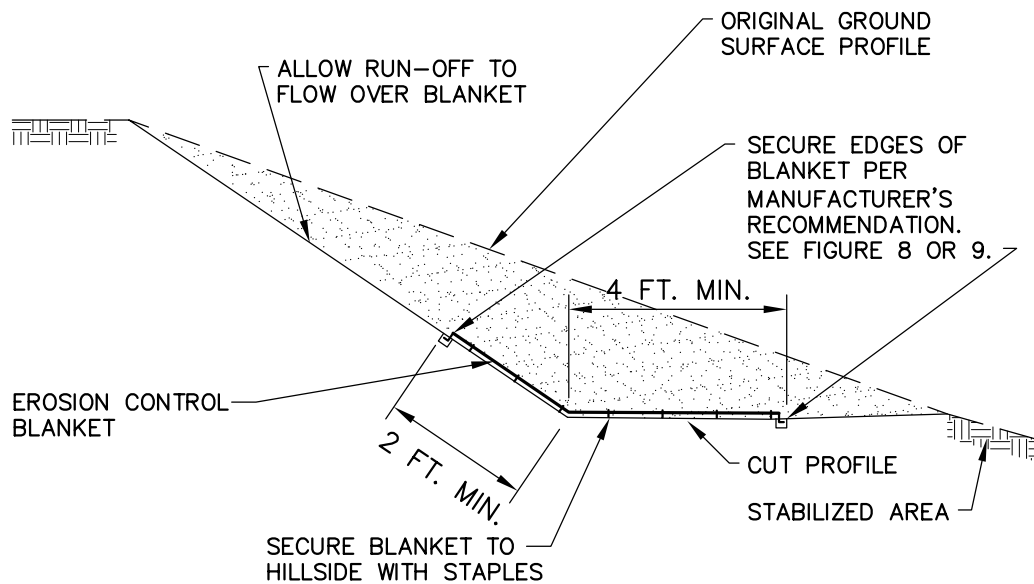
RUN-OFF  
FLOW  
DIRECTION

EROSION CONTROL  
BLANKET AREA

ORIGINAL GROUND  
SURFACE PROFILE

EXPOSED CUT AREA

## PLAN



## PROFILE

### NOTES:

1. PREPARE SOIL AND INSTALL SIMILAR TO CHANNEL INSTALLATION, FIGURE 8.
2. OVERLAP SECTIONS OF BLANKET 4" MIN.
3. INSPECT FOR SIGNS OF EROSION UNDER BLANKET AND REPAIR.
4. NO REMOVAL REQUIRED.



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## EROSION CONTROL BLANKET AT BASE OF CUT SLOPE

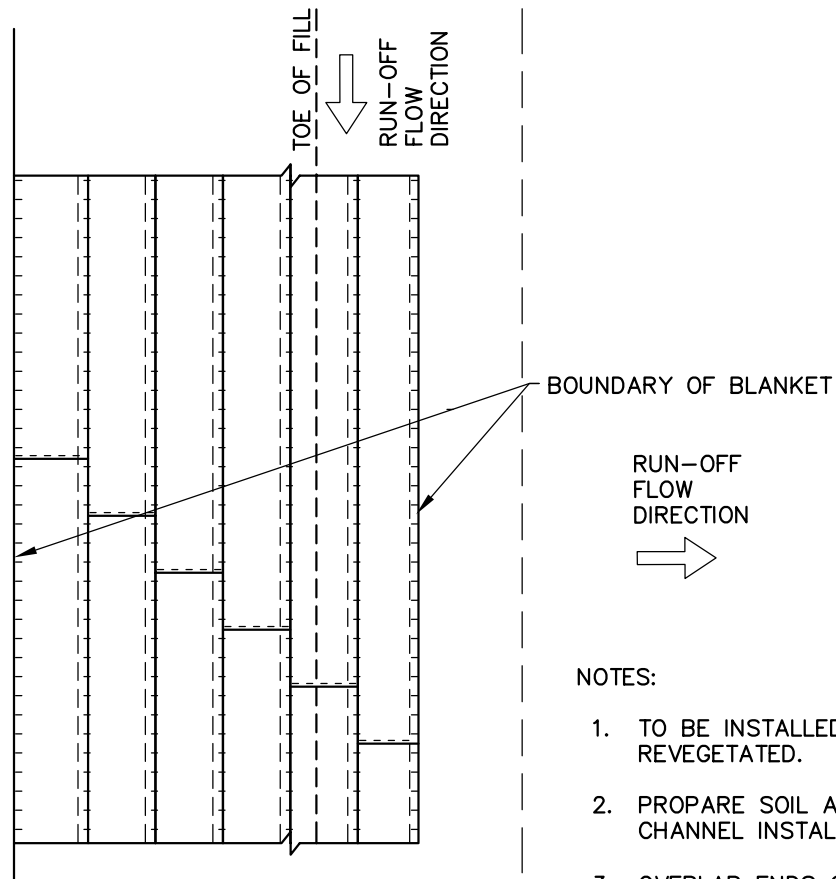
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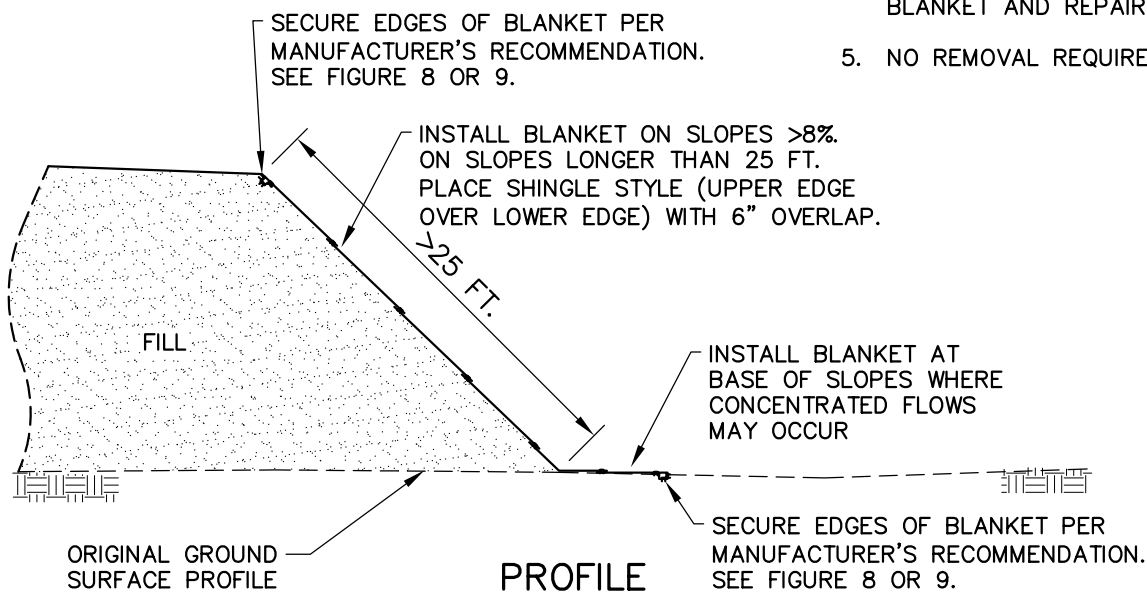
FIGURE 23R



### PLAN

#### NOTES:

1. TO BE INSTALLED IN AREAS TO BE REVEGETATED.
2. PREPARE SOIL AND INSTALL SIMILAR TO CHANNEL INSTALLATION – FIGURE 8.
3. OVERLAP ENDS OF BLANKET 4" MIN.
4. INSPECT FOR SIGNS OF EROSION UNDER BLANKET AND REPAIR.
5. NO REMOVAL REQUIRED.



### PROFILE



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### EROSION CONTROL BLANKET AT BASE OF FILL AREA

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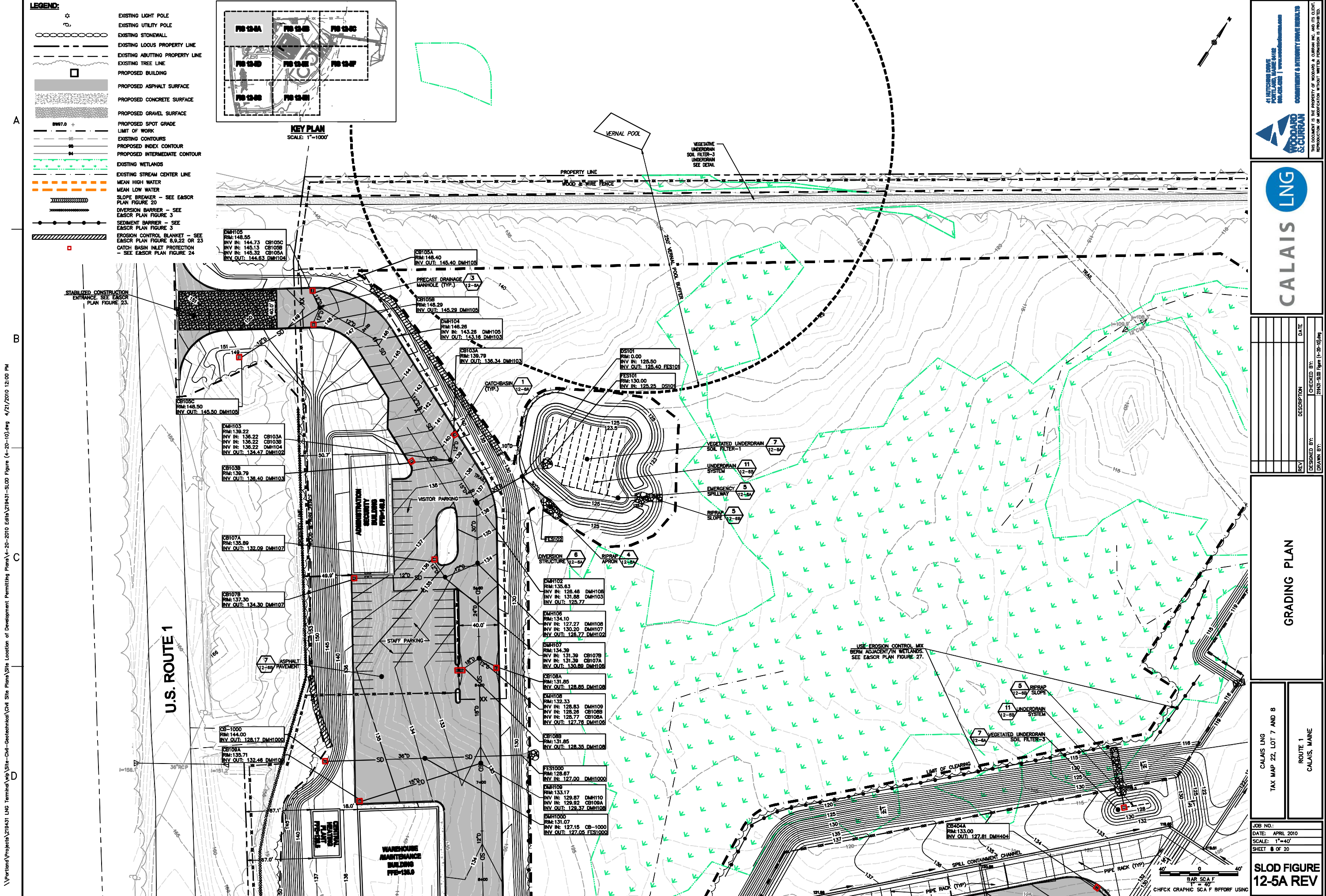
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FIGURE 22R





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ROUTE 1  
CALAIS, MAINE

TAX MAP 22, LOT 7 AND 8

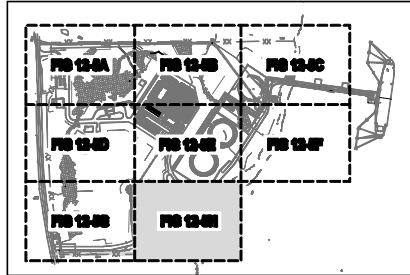
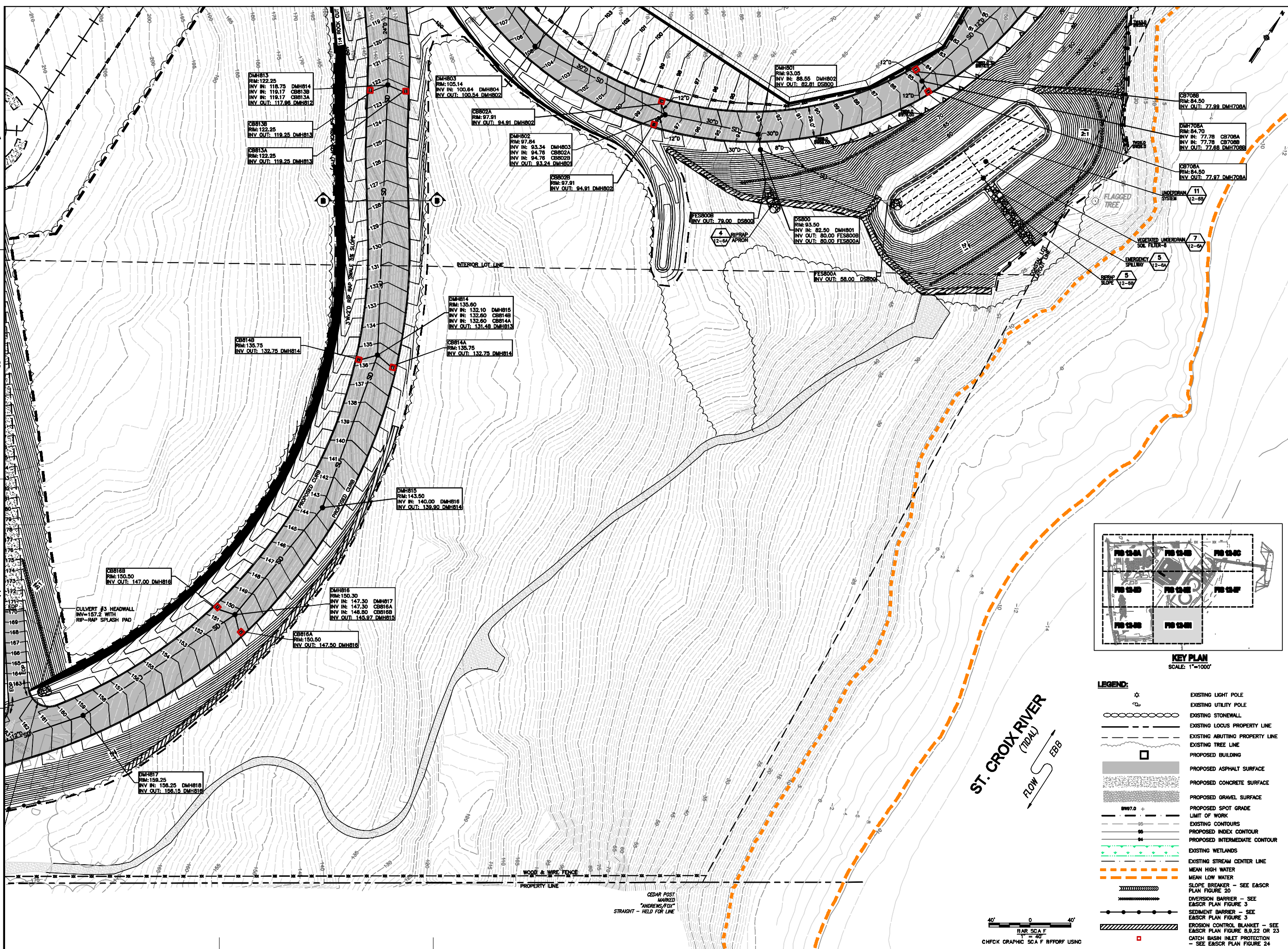
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**SHEET 8 OF 20**

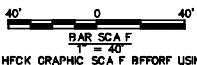
**SLOD FIGURE  
12-5A REV**



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- LEGEND:**
- ☆ EXISTING LIGHT POLE
  - EXISTING UTILITY POLE
  - EXISTING STONEMALL
  - EXISTING LOCUS PROPERTY LINE
  - EXISTING ABUTTING PROPERTY LINE
  - EXISTING TREE LINE
  - PROPOSED BUILDING
  - PROPOSED ASPHALT SURFACE
  - PROPOSED CONCRETE SURFACE
  - PROPOSED GRAVEL SURFACE
  - DMH7.0 — PROPOSED SPOT GRADE
  - 85 — EXISTING CONTOURS
  - 85 — PROPOSED INDEX CONTOUR
  - 84 — PROPOSED INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR
  - EXISTING WETLANDS
  - EXISTING STREAM CENTER LINE
  - MEAN HIGH WATER
  - MEAN LOW WATER
  - SLOPE BREAKER — SEE E&S/C PLAN FIGURE 20
  - DIVERSION BARRIER — SEE E&S/C PLAN FIGURE 3
  - SEDIMENT BARRIER — SEE E&S/C PLAN FIGURE 3
  - EROSION CONTROL BLANKET — SEE E&S/C PLAN FIGURE 8, 9, 22 OR 23
  - CATCH BASIN INLET PROTECTION — SEE E&S/C PLAN FIGURE 24



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PROJECT:   
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**GRADING PLAN**

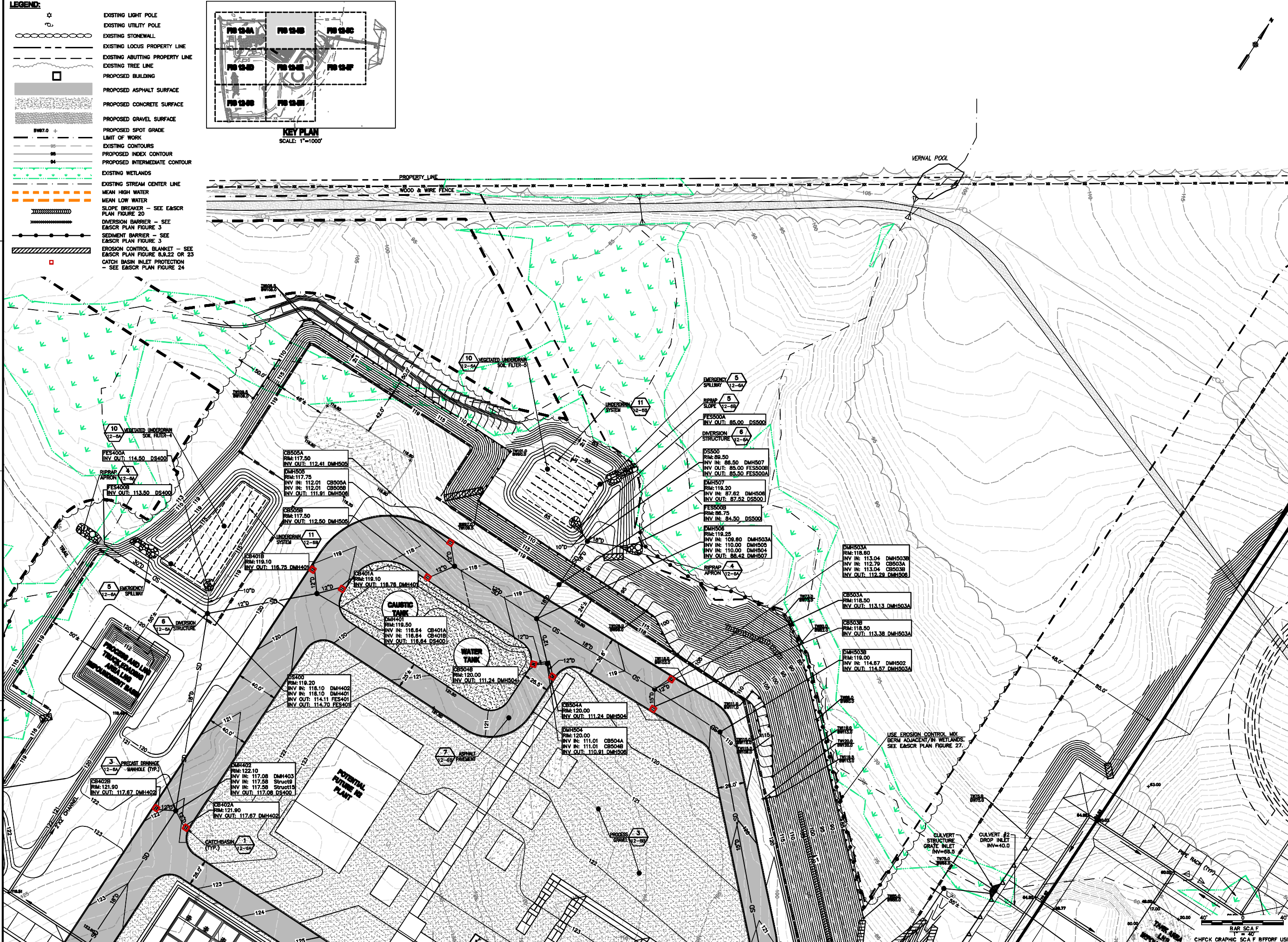
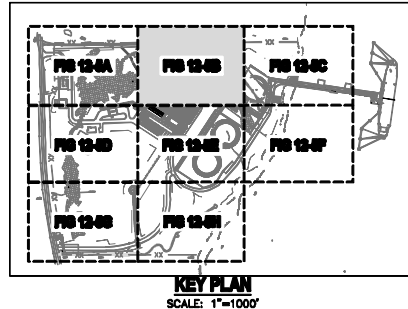
CALAIS LNG  
TAX MAP 22, LOT 7 AND 8

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**SLOD FIGURE 12-5H REV**



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## GRADING PLAN

**CALAIS LNG  
TAX MAP 22, LOT 7 AND 8**

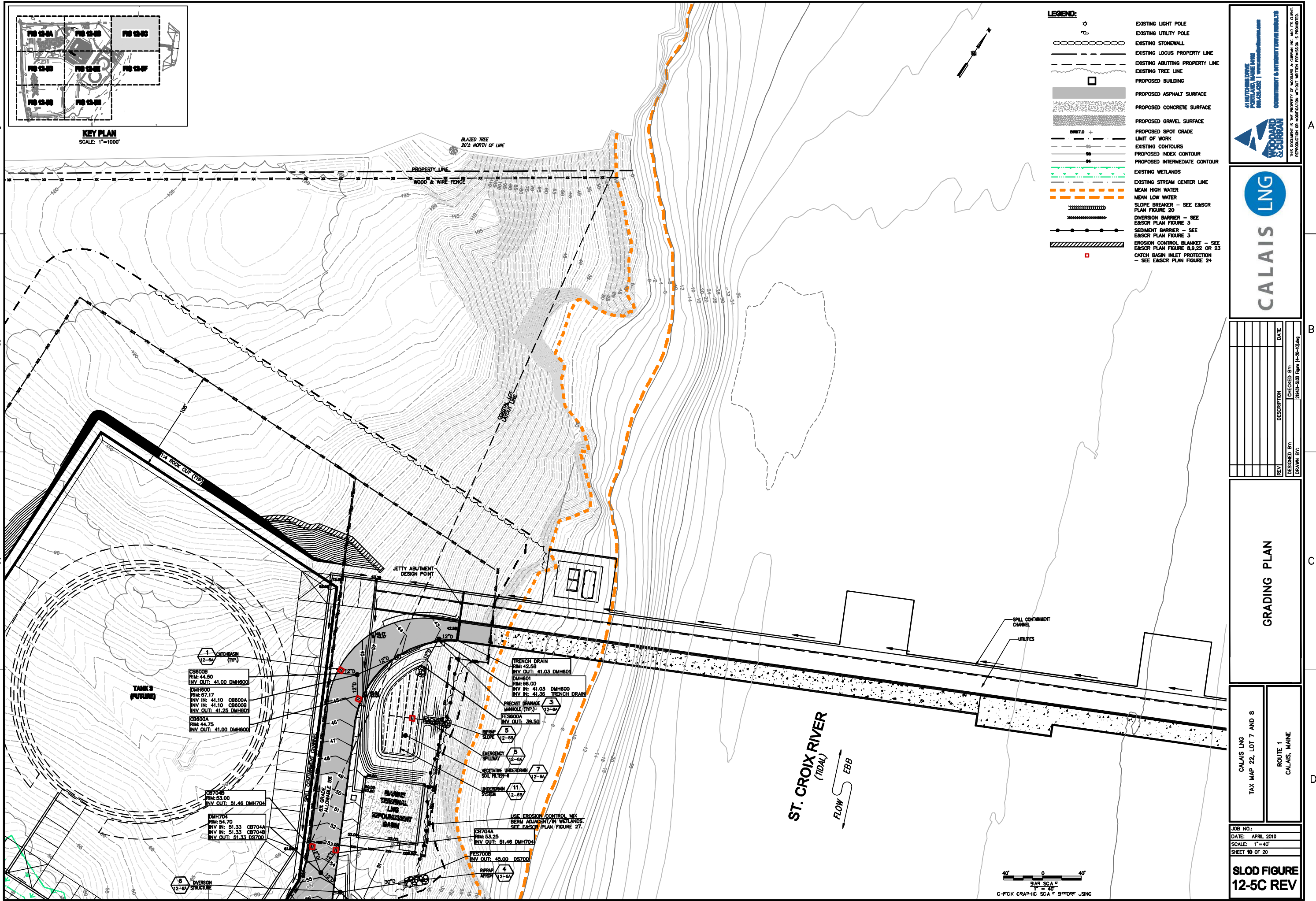
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SHEET 8 OF 20

**SLDOD FIGURE  
12-5B REV**

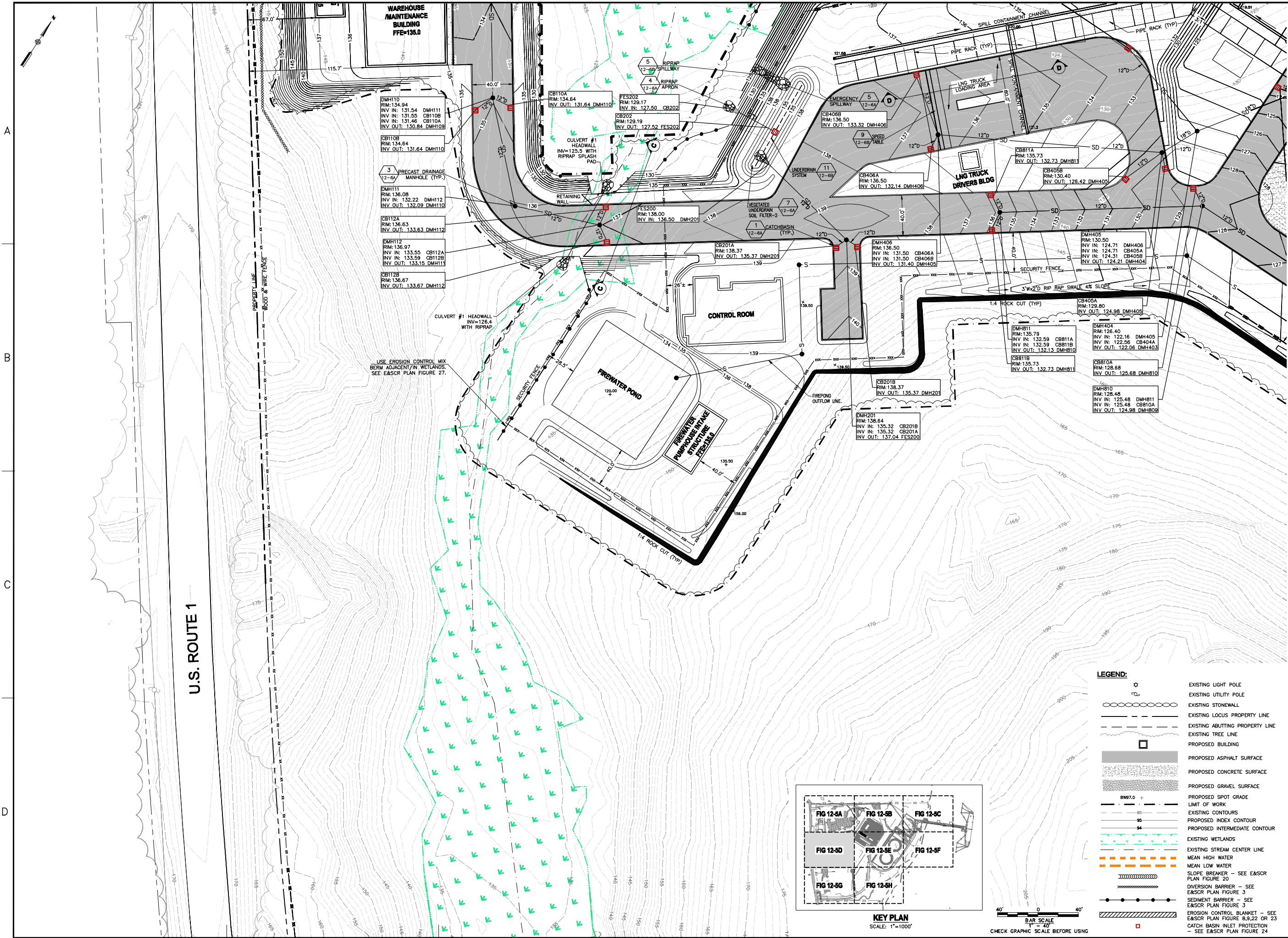


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**CALAIS LNG**

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

DESIGNED BY:  
DRAWN BY:

CHECKED BY:  
2003-SLOD Figure (4-20-10).dwg

CALAIS LNG  
TAX MAP 22, LOT 7 AND 8

ROUTE 1  
CALAIS, MAINE

JOB NO.:

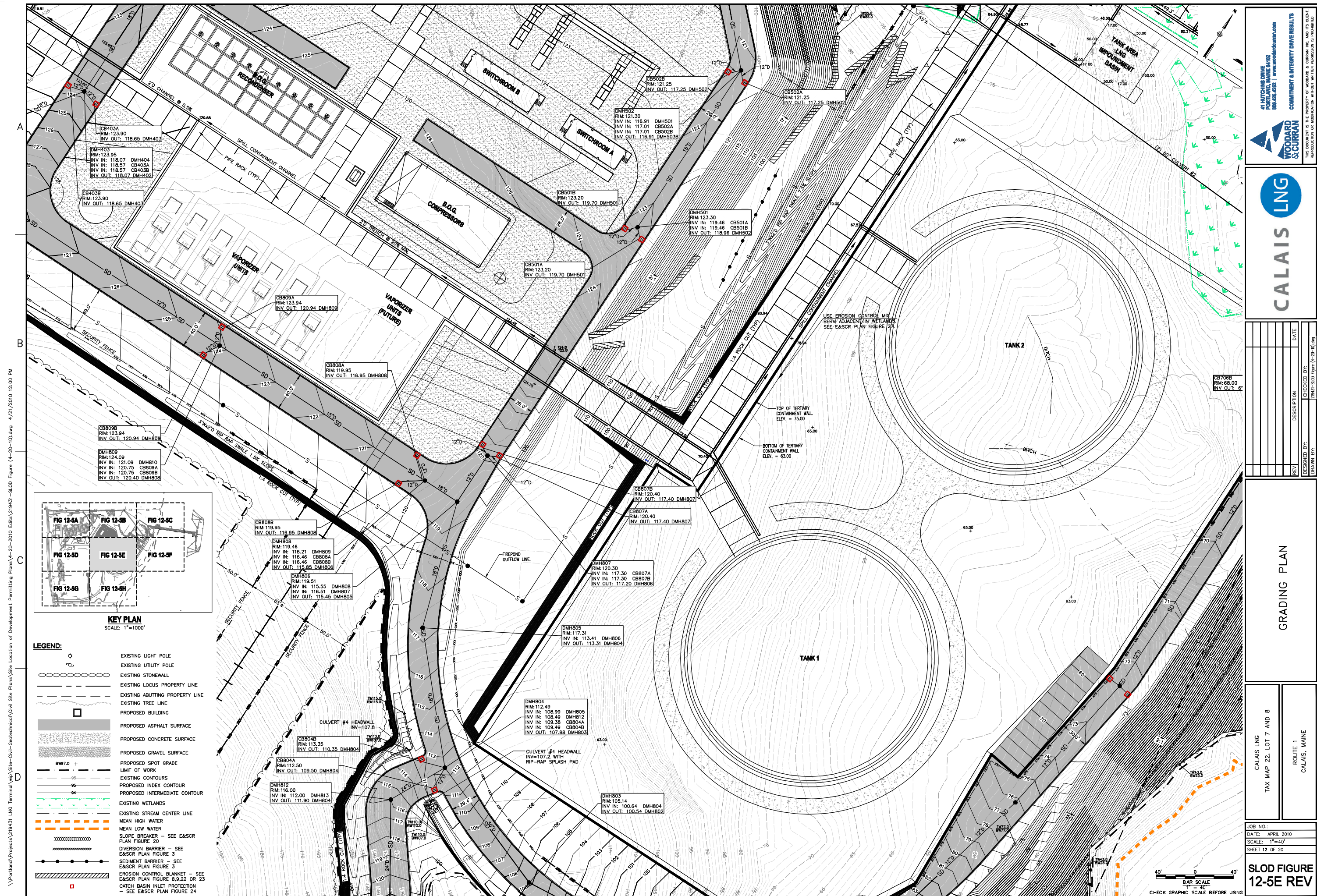
DATE: APRIL 2010

SCALE: 1"=40'

SHEET 11 OF 20

**SLOD FIGURE 12-5D REV**







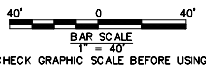




# GRADING PLAN

ROUTE 1  
CALAIS, MAINE

**SLOD FIGURE  
12-5G REV**



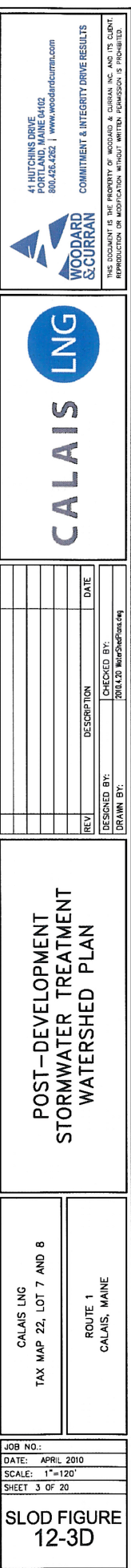
**Site Location of Development Section 12**
**SLOD Table 12-10 rev: Water Quality Volumes for Treated Watersheds**

PWS #	Treatment Measure	Total Contributing Area (sq. ft.)	Total Impervious Area (sq. ft.)		Total Non-Impervious Area (sq. ft.)		Total Undeveloped Area (sq. ft.)	Water Quality Volume (cu. ft.)	
			Pre-Treated*	Not Pre-Treated	Pre-Treated*	Not Pre-Treated		Required per Ch 500	Provided
3	VUSF 1	310,835	117,672	13,161	60,935	3,560	115,507	8,621	10,015
4	VUSF 2	16,943	3,126	6,016	3,629	2,325	1,847	773	1,924
5	VUSF 3	20,275	0	0	0	19,215	1,060	512	835
6	VUSF 4	163,991	66,654	398	19,104	36,626	41,209	5,117	7,723
7	VUSF 5	244,709	73,891	733	16,967	9,490	143,628	4,545	6,741
8	VUSF 6	69,446	7,161	45,062	1,085	10,285	5,853	1,851	4,907
9	VUSF 7	103,433	53,760	125	16,224	6,567	26,757	2,154	4,601
10	VUSF 8	279,710	100,150	11,581	105,947	19,366	42,703	5,440	9,588
11	Vegetated Buffer	10,626	0	10,626	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Total (sq. ft.)		1,219,968	510,116		331,325		378,527	29,013	46,334
Total (acres)		28.0	11.7		7.6		8.7		

**SLOD Table 12-11 rev: Comparison of Treatment Provided vs. Chapter 500 Requirements**

	Total Developed		Impervious		Non-Impervious	
	sf	acres	sf	acres	sf	acres
Total Area (sq. ft.)	921,359	21.2	526,777	12.1	394,582	9.1
Total Area Treated (sq. ft.)	841,441	19.3	510,116	11.7	331,325	7.6
% of Total Area Treated	91.0%		96.7%		83.5%	
% Requirement by Chap. 500	80%		95%		N/A	
Minimum Area Treated?	Yes		Yes		N/A	









BAR SCALE

1" = 40'

CHECK GRAPHIC SCALE BEFORE USING



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COMMITMENT & INTEGRITY DRIVE RESULTS

# INTERCONNECT FACILITY SITE PLAN

DESIGNED BY: WHC	CHECKED BY: WHC
DRAWN BY: NTD	2010.4.20 FIG 12-7B.dwg



JOB NO: 219431  
DATE: APRIL 2010  
SCALE: 1" = 40'  
SLOD FIGURE  
12-7B REV





BAR SCALE

1" = 40'

CHECK GRAPHIC SCALE BEFORE USING



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COMMITMENT & INTEGRITY DRIVE RESULTS

## MAINLINE VALVE SITE PLAN

DESIGNED BY: WHC  
DRAWN BY: NTD

CHECKED BY: WHC  
2010.4.20 FIG 12-7A.dwg



JOB NO: 219431  
DATE: APRIL 2010  
SCALE: 1" = 40'  
SLOD FIGURE  
12-7A REV